

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the deputy postmasters of the office, where the pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, or other printed papers or pictorial representations aforesaid, may arrive for delivery, shall, under the instructions of the Postmaster General, from time to time give notice of the same, so that they may be withdrawn, by the person who deposited them originally to be mailed, and if the same shall not be withdrawn in one month thereafter, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

When the third reading of the bill was called for, the vote was a tie—18 to 18.—The bill was ordered to be read by the casting vote of the Vice President. When the question on the passage of the bill came,

Mr Webster objected to the bill partly on account of the extraordinary vagueness of its language. It directed its penalties against any postmaster who may knowingly receive or transmit any paper or production "touching slavery." The phrase was so ambiguous, so indefinite, and so capable of misconstruction, that it might apply to papers which contained any reference in favor of slavery; it might even embrace the Laws of the United States which touched slavery in some of their enactments, and even the debates in the State Legislature themselves which were sometimes on that topic. But his principal objection was to the effect of the bill as abridging the liberty of the press. The same ground was taken by Mr Davis, Mr Clay, Mr Morris, and Mr Ewing of Ohio.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill, was decided as follows: Yeas, 19—Nays 25. So the bill was rejected.

Veto Message.
Friday June 10. A message was received from the President, in which he refuses his sanction to the act of Congress appointing a day for the annual meeting of Congress; objecting to the concluding part of the act as unconstitutional, which fixes the adjournment of every succeeding Congress to the second Monday in May.

Admission of Michigan and Arkansas.
Monday June 13. The House took up for consideration the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union.

Mr Adams addressed the House three hours, in opposition to the boundary as described in the bill. He examined the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, which, he contended, settled the boundaries of the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with that of the Territories north of those States, definitely and forever; and that the several boundaries could not be altered, unless by the common consent of Congress, the States and Territories interested, and the State of Virginia. He contended that the bill before the House altered the boundary between Michigan and Ohio, to the injury of the former state, and in violation of the original compact.

The previous question was moved, and the bill ordered to a third reading. Yeas 153. Nays 45.

The bill to provide for the admission of Arkansas into the Union was taken up, and the question being on ordering it to a third reading, Mr Adams offered an amendment to the bill providing that Arkansas should be admitted upon the express condition that the State should not interfere with the disposal of the public lands, nor impose any tax upon them, and also providing some restriction in relation to slavery, and the emancipation of slaves.

The previous question was moved, and the bill ordered to a third reading. Both bills were read a third time and passed—Having already passed the Senate, they only wait the President's signature to become laws.

So, as sure as the President ratifies the act—and there can be no doubt respecting his course—this glorious Union of republicanism and despotism is honored & strengthened with another despotic member—another human-flesh-market opened, as extensive as the fertile Arkansas! And where are the remonstrances that rung through the land fifteen years ago? Is the constitution of Arkansas less objectionable than that of Missouri? Has slavery in the United States been curtailed or mitigated? Far from it. The present supine passiveness of the North on this subject is the conduct of a people, to present appearance, given up to their lot which they have cast in with those who wage war against the most High.

Petitions for the recognition of the independence of Texas were presented by Mr Clay from citizens of Kentucky, by Mr Wright from persons in Albany. Mr Niles presented a like petition from the Legislature of Connecticut. "Mr Walker then stated his conviction that this movement of the Legislature of Connecticut would form one of the brightest pages in its history" [1]. Another just about as bright a page as the "black act" against the woman!

IN SENATE.
Wednesday, June 15, 1836.
Northeastern Boundary.

A message was received from the President of the United States communicating a correspondence with the British Government on the subject of the Northeastern boundary. The message referred it to the Senate to decide as to the propriety of publishing the correspondence.

The message having been read, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Marine Hospitals.
Mr Webster offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, early next session, to inform the Senate as to the most suitable places and plans, where and how hospitals for sick and disabled seamen may be erected.

The resolution was agreed to.
Michigan Senators.
The resolution offered yesterday by Mr

Buchanan, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of paying the Senators and Representatives from Michigan, was taken up for consideration.

Mr Buchanan stated that this resolution was adopted in conformity with the practice established on the admission of Missouri.

The resolution was agreed to.
Adjournment.
On motion of Mr Webster, the joint resolution fixing the day for the adjournment of the two Houses for the 4th of July next, was taken up, considered, and concurred in.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Henry S. Foote to be Surveyor General of Public Lands south of Tennessee.
Charles M. Welles to be Marshal of the United States for the southern district of Florida.

Robert Butler to be Surveyor of Public Lands in the Territory of Florida.

For the Telegraph.
"And they spit upon him, and took the rod and smote him on the head. And after they had mocked him, they took the robe off from him, and put his own raiment on him, and led him away to crucify him."—Mat. xxvii, 30, 31.

See the Saviour, bleeding, dying—
On the fatal Calvary!
Hark!—what death-groans!—hear him crying
In his dreadful agony—
"Father, save them"—Father Save them!
For they do it ignorantly."

See the scornful Romans round him;
There behold th' insulting Jew;
See them mock him!—see them wound him!—
See his heart's blood flow for you.
Look upon him—look upon him!—
Let that sight your hearts subdue.

See creation's great Creator
Hang between the earth and skies!
Lo, he bows his head, and Nature,
Frightened, trembles as he cries,
"It is finished! It is finished!
This stern justice satisfies."

Now in accents sweet he calls you
To the realms of endless bliss;
Though you've slain him, yet he loves you—
Say, was ever love like this?
Will you scorn him?—will you scorn him?
Will you slight your happiness? A.

REVIVALS.

From the N. Y. Evang. list.

Troy, May 20, 1836.
Dear Brother—You have heard of the recent revival in this city. The scene at Dr Beman's new church yesterday was deeply solemn and impressive.

I have learned the following facts in the history of this church:
It was established 32 years ago—has had but two pastors. Its present pastor, Dr Beman, was settled here 13 years ago. Before his settlement, during a period of 19 years, the church enjoyed three revivals—and the whole number added to it was six hundred and eight. During the 13 years of Dr Beman's labors here, there have been ten revivals, and nine hundred and eighty persons added to the communion of the church.

Within the last eight years, three other Presbyterian churches have been organized in this city. The first was a colony from this church. The Bethel Church was also formed mainly from it. And yet this church now reports to the General Assembly more than eight hundred members. When looking over the vast concourse assembled at the dedication of the new church last Wednesday, and again at the communion yesterday, as I looked at the crowd of candidates for admission, and then at the members of the church, nearly a thousand in number, rising and welcoming them to the communion of saints—and when I thought of the hundreds who had gone out from this church to join other churches in this city and in various parts of the land, and of the score of its young men now preaching the gospel, or giving themselves for it in our theological seminaries, some already missionaries in foreign lands—and then, when I called to mind the persecutions through which this church and their pastor had been called to pass, and the combinations of power and passion so long embodied to crush them—and now, when I saw how the counsel of those who rose up against them had been cast out with a high hand, setting their feet in a large place and establishing their goings—the first seven verses of the forty-sixth Psalm swelled over my soul with a fresh sweetness and power, and I blessed God anew for those divine strains of the sweet singer of Israel. What a legacy from God to his people in time of trouble!

The Bethel Church in this city is a most interesting enterprise. The labors of their pastor, the Rev. John Gray, have been greatly blessed. During the nine months that he has been with them, a precious revival of religion has been in progress most of the time, under his labors. A great number have been hopefully converted. Of these, one hundred and thirty have joined the Bethel Church. The congregation at the Bethel (which is a free church) has already become so large, that it is in contemplation to erect another free Presbyterian church.

A very interesting congregation has been recently formed among the colored people in Troy. They meet in the south part of the city, and have a neat and commodious house of worship. Brother J. J. Miter is their minister. His labors among them have been very much blessed the winter past. The revival in their congregation was powerful.

Before closing, let me state two facts worth recording.
1. Not long before the revival began in Dr Beman's church, he preached a sermon on the sin of slavery, which produced a strong impression. Not a few prophesied that it would divide and destroy the church! His reply was, "Trust in the Lord and do good."—"Open thy mouth for the dumb."
2. The revival in the Bethel Church commenced under a sermon by brother Gray, from the text, "Ye are the salt of the earth." Doctrine—The salvation of

the world is committed to the church, instrumentally. In the sermon, he dwelt at length on the responsibilities of the church with reference to slavery, and urged the duty of embodying against that crying sin the testimony of all who loved the Lord. At the close of this sermon, twelve persons came forward to the inquiry seats in distress for their souls. These were the first instances of conviction in the congregation.

God will remember those who "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them."

Yours, A TRAVELER.

PITCHER, CHENANGO CO., N. Y.—A correspondent writes that a protracted meeting was held in the Congregational church in the north part of this town last winter, which resulted in the hopeful conversion of about 40 persons, 27 of whom have since united with the church.

FRUITS OF THE REVIVAL IN ROCHESTER. From communications received from Rochester, we learn the following particulars in relation to the recent protracted meetings and revivals in that city. These meetings commenced about the middle of February. There have been added to the several churches as follows:
To the 1st Pres. Church 51
To the 2d do. 100
To the Free do. 63
To the 1st Baptist Church about 70
To the 2d do. 50
To the Methodist about 175
To the African Methodist 30

Total, 533.
A considerable number have joined the Episcopal church, and a number have not yet united with any church.

Our correspondent remarks, "So far as my knowledge extends, the converts give good evidence of sincere submission to God and devotion to his service; and the impression upon the public mind is of a favorable character in reference to protracted meetings. We have ascertained by actual experience that these special efforts, if judiciously conducted, can be continued for weeks and months together and be productive of great good."—Buff. Spectator.

ITEMS.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—*"A Beginning."*—Under this head the last N. O. Observer gives an account of a meeting held in that city on the 20th ult., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. According to the admission of the meeting, this is the first movement ever made on the subject in that city. The first meeting in New-Orleans to form a Temperance Society, was held on the 20th of April, 1836!! Why is this? There is not another city in the United States, nor as far as we know, in the civilized world, but that has made some movement on this subject. Has slavery no influence in retarding the movements of this and other subjects of moral improvement? The habit of tolerating one sin renders men indifferent to the prevalence of others. Has not the sin of slavery been committed at, and even apologized for by those in that city who ought to take the lead in temperance and every good work? We hope, however, they will now begin right and go ahead fast when they start. The total pledge is the only thing that will go to any purpose. This, we fear, will not be adopted, for the principle will uproot slavery—the darling sin of the south.—Buff. Spectator.

Seminole causes of host'ly.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:
It appears from documentary testimony that, under the treaty of Payne's Landing, made with the Seminoles in 1832, that title agreed to remove to the West, on the condition that Charley Ematta and others of their band should first go out and explore the country, and make a report in relation to it. After the reception of this report, it was to be optional with the Indians whether to remove or not. Ematta and his deputation accordingly went to the country, and instead of obeying their instructions, were induced by bribery and corruption to make a treaty confirming the treaty of Payne's Landing. This fraudulent treaty was concluded at Fort Gibson in 1834, between the Indian deputation and the commissioners of the United States, the principal of whom was Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn. Upon the return of Ematta with his treaty, it was submitted to a Council, who tore it to pieces, and immediately decreed the death of the traitor, who was forthwith taken out and shot. Under this treaty of 1834 it was provided that the Seminoles should make a situation of certain run-away slaves and their issue. The slaves had intermarried with the Indians, and they thought it hard, under a fraudulent treaty, to give up their children as well as their lands; but the U. S. government insisted upon the execution of the treaty to the letter, and undertook to enforce it by arms—with what result is well known. The Indians will be removed at the point of the bayonet; but not without a war of long continuance, and, on the part of the Indians, of unexampled desperation. It appears that the Seminoles will be able to sustain the war for a long time; for besides an abundance of fish, which they shoot with their arrows, they have an inexhaustible quantity of cassava and other roots.

TEXAS.
P. S. The highly important intelligence of the capture of Santa Anna (as published in another column), is strongly corroborated by the latest advices from the seat of war—which were received too late for insertion this week. The work goes bravely on! [Miss Ch. Herald].

We would like to ask brother Maditt what "work goes bravely on?" As he is a minister of the gospel of peace, he cannot, of course, mean the work of slaughtering hundreds of human beings—or the work of perpetrating robbery, gambling, and oppression.

Will he tell us then, what "work goes bravely on?"—Zion's Herald.

Congress is now wearing away the sixth month of its session, and has scarcely made the slightest progress in disposing of the public business.—Id.

The Detroit Daily Free Press of the 21st April, says that the tide of emigration flowing into and through Michigan, is unprecedented. The arrivals for the previous six or eight days, were estimated at one thousand persons per day.—Id.

A horrible deed for the alluring of young girls of 14 and 15 to infamy and destruction, has been discovered at Philadelphia. It was perpetrated by an eye surgeon, and kept by a man and his wife named Stanham, who made use of their daughter to decoy the unsuspecting victims.—Id.

A young girl at New-York recently died with such mysterious symptoms as to induce a post mortem examination of the body. It was discovered that her life was terminated by the habit of chewing state pencil and India rubber, a practice of general prevalence among school children.—Id.

U. S. TREASURY. The amount in the treasury, on the 6th instant, was thirty-three millions, five hundred and sixty-three thousand, six hundred and fifty-four dollars.

The Conspirators Sentenced. On Saturday, sentence was pronounced by Judge Edwards, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the twenty journeyman tailors convicted of a conspiracy. Henry Faulkner, President of the Society, and a principal mover in the proceedings of the defendants, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150; Howell Vail, \$100; and the remainder \$50 each. There was a large assembly at the Court, but no attempt to disturb the peace. Judge Edwards stated that agreeably to the recommendation of the Jury, he had, in awarding the sentences, leaned to the side of mercy; but that a repetition of the offence would be followed by more exemplary punishment.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The sale of pews in the new Baptist Church in Buffalo, amounted to over \$9,000—over 500 being given for a single pew.

The cholera is spreading at Trieste in Austria; between 30 and 40 new cases occur daily, the mortality is considerable.

FRENCH CLAIMS. On Wednesday, after so many years of hope deferred, the holders of certificates for claims allowed on account of French spoliations, had the pleasure of receiving about 50 percent on the amount, comprising an aggregate of near 2,500,000 dollars. As most of the claimants reside in the Northern cities, the effect upon the money market in these places must be very perceptible, by putting into circulation funds which have hitherto been locked up in Deposit Banks. To this cause, partly, is to be attributed, we presume, the relief experienced in our money market. The operations of the U. S. Bank doubtless contributed to the same result. The Philadelphia Herald of Wednesday, says:—"We understand our bank, and especially the U. S. Bank, discounted freely yesterday. We may now, we hope, look for easier times in money matters."—Join. of Com.

Treaty with the Cherokees. The treaty lately concluded with the head men and chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, by Wm. Carroll and John F. Schermerhorn, on behalf of the United States, for the purchase of all the lands owned, claimed or possessed by the Cherokees East of the Mississippi, as ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, has been officially published. The sum stipulated to be paid by the United States, in consideration of this cession, is five millions of dollars. The Indians are to be transported by the United States to the West of the Mississippi, and settled on lands specified in the treaty, &c. Of the five millions of dollars purchase money, the following sums are to be invested by the United States in some safe and most productive stocks of the country, for the benefit of the whole emigrant Cherokee nation:
For the general national fund \$200,000
For an Orphan's fund 50,000
For addition to the school fund 150,000
The annuity of \$10,000 a year to which the nation is now entitled, is to be commuted for the sum of \$214,000, to be invested by the President of the United States as a part of the national fund.

A supplementary article stipulates for the payment of an additional sum of \$600,000 by the United States to defray the expense of removing the Cherokees, and to cover all claims for "spoliations,"—by which indefinite phrase we do not very well know what is meant;—and adds \$100,000 more to the general national fund.—National Int.

THE WAR BELT. The Cherokees have begun to manifest strong symptoms of disaffection, and their deputation to Washington, Dick Taylor and his son, have returned highly dissatisfied with the treaty.—N. Y. Evangelist.

TEXAS.
P. S. The highly important intelligence of the capture of Santa Anna (as published in another column), is strongly corroborated by the latest advices from the seat of war—which were received too late for insertion this week. The work goes bravely on! [Miss Ch. Herald].

We would like to ask brother Maditt what "work goes bravely on?" As he is a minister of the gospel of peace, he cannot, of course, mean the work of slaughtering hundreds of human beings—or the work of perpetrating robbery, gambling, and oppression.

Will he tell us then, what "work goes bravely on?"—Zion's Herald.

Congress is now wearing away the sixth month of its session, and has scarcely made the slightest progress in disposing of the public business.—Id.

The Detroit Daily Free Press of the 21st April, says that the tide of emigration flowing into and through Michigan, is unprecedented. The arrivals for the previous six or eight days, were estimated at one thousand persons per day.—Id.

A horrible deed for the alluring of young girls of 14 and 15 to infamy and destruction, has been discovered at Philadelphia. It was perpetrated by an eye surgeon, and kept by a man and his wife named Stanham, who made use of their daughter to decoy the unsuspecting victims.—Id.

A young girl at New-York recently died with such mysterious symptoms as to induce a post mortem examination of the body. It was discovered that her life was terminated by the habit of chewing state pencil and India rubber, a practice of general prevalence among school children.—Id.

U. S. TREASURY. The amount in the treasury, on the 6th instant, was thirty-three millions, five hundred and sixty-three thousand, six hundred and fifty-four dollars.

The Conspirators Sentenced. On Saturday, sentence was pronounced by Judge Edwards, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the twenty journeyman tailors convicted of a conspiracy. Henry Faulkner, President of the Society, and a principal mover in the proceedings of the defendants, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150; Howell Vail, \$100; and the remainder \$50 each. There was a large assembly at the Court, but no attempt to disturb the peace. Judge Edwards stated that agreeably to the recommendation of the Jury, he had, in awarding the sentences, leaned to the side of mercy; but that a repetition of the offence would be followed by more exemplary punishment.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The sale of pews in the new Baptist Church in Buffalo, amounted to over \$9,000—over 500 being given for a single pew.

The cholera is spreading at Trieste in Austria; between 30 and 40 new cases occur daily, the mortality is considerable.

Opposition to Benevolent Societies.—At a recent meeting of the Miami Baptist Association, held at Lebanon, Ohio, we learn, to our great surprise, that the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—*Christian Watchman.*

"Whereas, There is a great excitement and division of sentiment in the Baptist denomination relative to the subject of benevolent institutions of the day (so called,) such as Sunday School, Bible, Missionary, Tract and Temperance Societies, &c. &c. &c. That this Association regards these said societies and institutions as having no authority, foundation, or support in the SACRED SCRIPTURES; but we regard them as having had their origin in, and belonging exclusively to the WORLD, and as such we have NO FELLOWSHIP for them as being of a religious character. Amend—But do not hereby declare non-fellowship with those brethren, and churches, who now advocate them. Votes for the resolution—yeas 40, nays 21."

The spirit of these resolutions we rejoice to know, is foreign to that which pervades the great body of the Baptist Church, especially in the northern and eastern sections of our country. And even in the Miami Association it seems a large majority refused tamely to consent to the adoption of such resolutions as these. Before the Association adjourned, the minority met and formed a Society, styled the "Miami Baptist Missionary Society," adopted a constitution, appointed officers and subscribed upwards of one hundred dollars in aid of the newly formed association.—Buffalo Spectator.

Heller, the notorious wretch who was hung at Liberty, Ind. on the 29th of Apr. for the murder of his wife, and three of his own children, and an orphan girl, was, as says the "Sentinel" at Cincinnati, for a number of years, one of the most zealous revivalists, and a preacher of the doctrine of endless damnation.

It has been said, those who believe this doctrine, are restrained from doing wrong by the fear of hell. The rule did not hold good in this case.—Trumpet.

And so the notorious Heller—the murderer and hypocrite—was hung, and sent immediately to Paradise, as a punishment for his crime. Oh, happy Heller! Thou art now walking the streets of the New Jerusalem, clothed in white, singing the blissful song, and tuning the Harp of Angels, gazing with outbreathing ecstasy upon Christ, the apostles, and the noble army of martyrs, while we, because we dare not commit murder are compelled to plod along through the troubles of this wicked world! If thou hadst been a good man, thou wouldst still have been with us, but because thou wast unrighteous and wicked to live, God took thee to glory.—Zion's Herald.

The Honorable Berkeley Craven, a noted sportsman in England, put a period to his existence by shooting himself thro' the head with a pistol, at his residence, in consequence of being a loser by the Derby Stakes to an enormous extent, some say as much as £30,000.

The Legislature of Connecticut has rejected a bill for prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of less denomination than five dollars, by a vote of 66 to 103.—They have also, after long discussion, rejected a bill to abolish capital punishment, by a vote of 64 to 124.

Mail to Let. There is not now a single person in the jail in this city for debt; a "discrepancy" that has not occurred for a great many years.—Best a Daily Times.

Extract of a letter dated Marseilles,

May 11, 1836.

"We have had a complete revolution for some time past in our climate; for some time past we have had snow, hail, rain, and cold, since the 1st of May, a thing unknown to the oldest inhabitants of Marseilles, and no prospect of its changing, unless an eclipse that we will have of the sun on the 15th may change it to its original temperature. The vines and fruit have considerably suffered in this neighborhood."—National Intelligencer.

The Albany Evening Journal says—Counterfeit \$10 notes of the Jefferson County Bank are in circulation.

The packet ship Sampson, which sailed 20th ult. from London for this port, has on board upwards of £60,000 sterling in gold.—N. Y. Observer.

Emigrants to the far West are embarking at Buffalo by the thousands. The steamboat Daniel Webster recently left there with 150 cabin and 600 steerage passengers. The North America also left at the same time with a load nearly as numerous.

VT. Lit. & Sci. Institution.

The Philolexian Society connected with this Institution, have lately opened their READING ROOM AND LIBRARY, under such regulations as it is hoped will insure to it permanent success. Books, newspapers, and other periodicals of a character suitable to a room of this kind, will be very gratefully received from any of our friends who may please to bestow them.

E. W. SHERMAN, } Committee
SAMUEL KINGSBURY, }
WILLIAM BRANCH, } Arrange'ts.
June 13, 1836.

BLACK RIVER ACADEMY.

LUDLOW, VERMONT.

THIS Institution is now in successful operation under the superintendence of Rev. D. H. Ranney A. B. a gentleman whose character, both as a scholar and a teacher, is extensively known.

The Ladies' department is conducted by Miss Martha Brewster, from Ipswich Seminary Mass.

Tuition and Board at the usual moderate charges.

A. G. TAYLOR, Sec.
Ludlow, June 1, 1836.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Wm. Braisted	\$60	Jona. Sanborn	2.00
J. Barnes Jr.	.75	Cutting Cook	2.00
Amos Angier	1.50	Rufus Gidding	3.00
Confort Barnes	.75		

DIED

Suddenly, in Benson, on the 16th inst., Elizabeth, wife of James Noble, aged 73 years. She was attending a female prayer meeting in her own house; and near the time for the meeting to close, after reading in a periodical some accounts of revivals on the shores of Lake Champlain, she fell on her knees and prayed earnestly that God would spread and carry on his glorious work. As she was apparently about closing she exclaimed, "O that we might all be prepared for heaven!" At this moment the Messenger came—she faltered—her tongue was palsied—the inquiry of her husband a few minutes after, whether she knew him, could only be responded to by a grasp or two of the hand—half a dozen short hours relieved her from the pains of flesh.

She had endured hardships and privations with the first settlers, having lived in the town 51 years. She was amiable in her deportment—charitable to the poor—prudent and industrious. She had been a worthy member of the Congregational church in the town about 40 years—Her husband is left to mourn, in his old age, the loss of a good and faithful companion—her children, a tender and affectionate mother—her relatives, one of the best of friends. Put the loss which will be felt by all her acquaintance it is fully believed is her gain. She lived to see her children and some of her grandchildren hopefully embrace the religion of Christ. O may they imitate the example of her who has prayed much for them and for the conversion of the world! Communicat'd.

In New-Haven, 6th inst., Mary, wife of Robert Myers, in the 25th year of her age. She departed with a bright hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. She has left a husband and three small children to mourn an irreparable loss. In her death the church has lost a valuable member and society an ornament. She lived respected and died lamented by all around her. Comm.

Printers in Massachusetts and New-York are requested &c.

At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the 26th of April last, of inflammation of the lungs, Jonathan W. Sawyer, aged about 27, a native of Oxford, N. H., whose mother is now living in Bradford, Vt. and who was formerly a resident in Missouri, L. C.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

IN BOSTON MARKET.

Corrected weekly from the N. E. Farmer.

	from	to
Apples, Russets & Bald. bush	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	11 00	12 00
cargo No. 1,	10 00	10 37
prime,	7 00	8 00
Beeswax, American,	27	29
Butter, store No. 1,	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	10	12
Feathers, Northern,	55	60
do. Southern,	50	53
Flax, American,	9	10
Fish, cod,	3 12	3 37
FLOUR, Genesee,	7 00	7 37
Balt. Howard-st.	7 12	7 20
do. wharf,	7 12	7 25
Alexandria,	7 00	0 00
Grain, corn, Northern, bush	92	94
do. Southern,	84	87
Rye, Northern,	95	98
Barley,	90	1 00
Oats, Northern,	60	70
Hay, best English,	25 00	30 00
Eastern screwed,	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,	24 00	27 00
Honey,	24 00	27 00
Hops, 1st quality,	13	14
2d do.,	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	16	1